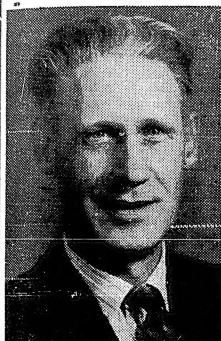




LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY BETRAYED

Nominated



JOE PETERSON,

Clareholm farmer, was nominated as the C.C.F. provincial candidate for Macleod at a well attended convention on Tuesday when M. J. Coldwell, M.P. was the guest speaker. Mr. Peterson is a member of the U.F.A. and Wheat Pool and is chairman of the Oil Co-op Board at Clareholm and also acts as secretary of the Clareholm Community Credit Union. An ardent curler he plays on a rink with fellow farmers in the Foot-hills bonspiels.

Roper Broadcasts Wednesday at 8:30

Elmer E. Roper, C.C.F. provincial leader, will speak over the CBC Alberta network on Wednesday, November 12, at 8:30 p.m. The broadcast will be released by CFRN, Edmonton and CFRN, Calgary.

This is one in the series of free political broadcasts by leaders of political parties in the province.



PERSONAL STUFF

BY
E. E. R.

An acquaintance of mine who has had some unusual opportunities to find out what is going on in political circles in the province thinks he knows what the next election campaign is going to be like. "You'd better be ready to take a lot of abuse, for your party and for yourself," he said to me the other day. "Do you know why the Social Credit members of parliament and members of the Alberta government have been so loud in their condemnation of Communism," he asked. I had my own ideas about that but asked him what he thought. "It's mostly to smear the C.C.F.," he said. "The Social Credit boys figure that by the time their provincial campaign starts nearly everybody will be mad at Communism. So their strategy is to begin almost immediately to tell the voters that Communism and the C.C.F. are the same thing." "But," I protested, "surely they can't hope to get away with a lie as big as that." "Don't be too sure," he said. "Hitler got away with it. In any event, I have a tenpenny which

(Continued on Page 8)

See Federal Election By Next Fall

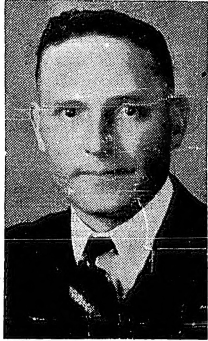
OTTAWA (CPA).—The immediate purpose in calling parliament into session on December 5, seven weeks earlier than usual, was stated by Prime Minister King to be the need for study of the new tariff agreements between Canada and fourteen other countries, but there is some speculation in Ottawa about other possible reasons behind the move.

It is thought possible that the Liberals hope to get the session finished up earlier this year in order to make way for a fall election, if other factors make that seem desirable during the next few months.

Rumor persists that Mackenzie King will resign his leadership at a special Liberal party convention, possibly next August, and an election might

(Continued on Page 8)

Issues Warning



S. W. SHEPPARD,

Edmonton manager of the Alberta Livestock Co-operative Limited, declares that lifting of price ceilings on feed grains "will doom not only the British bacon contract but the western livestock industry" unless steps are taken immediately to overcome the price disparity between meat and feed grain.

No Subsidized Homes While I'm Here, Says St Laurent

By DORIS FRENCH
OTTAWA (CPA).—There will be no subsidized housing in Canada "while I am here," Rt. Hon. Louis St. Laurent, Minister of State for External Affairs and the man most recently cast in the role of King's successor, told a surprised student audience at the McGill Liberal Club in Montreal on October 27th, in answer to a question put to him at the conclusion of his address.

"No government of which I am a part will pass such legislation," Mr. St. Laurent stated with emphasis. He declared that subsidized housing would be "un-constitutional" and a threat to democracy.

"Creating a bureaucratic body

FREE SCHOOLING IN NEW ZEALAND

By MAURICE KITCHING
CPA Correspondent

WELLINGTON, N.Z.—Of the many fields in which the N.Z. labor government has established records of achievement in its 12 years of office, none is more important than the field of education. Labor has given the people of New Zealand social security, the world's best housing scheme, full employment at good wages and many other benefits. But among all these achievements the provision of better and more widespread education takes a principal place.

In fairness to Labor's predecessors, it must be said that New Zealand has always had a fairly liberal education system. But it has been improved enormously under the Labor government. New Zealand's education system was founded on three main bases—it was (and still is) free, secu-

(Continued on Page 8)

to allot such houses would be too easy a means for a vast Tammany Hall body and its ensuing corruption," the minister said.

"Barely Touched"

St. Laurent's blunt statement followed hard on the heels of another government pronouncement on housing—an article-by Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Reconstruction and Supply, in the current issue of Public Affairs—

(Continued on Page 8)

Build N. S. Houses On A Co-op Basis

GLACE BAY, N.S. (CPA).—Three co-operative groups are working on plans to build 45 homes, each valued at \$4,500, near Glace Bay, Nova Scotia. Under a provincial government scheme, the home owners will pay \$21.40 monthly until their loans are paid off. Land title and lien investigations are now under way and, when completed, the co-operative housing groups will become incorporated.

EDMONTON WOMEN SEND ANOTHER \$18

Three weeks ago the Edmonton Women's C.C.F. Club sent a check for \$18 to the radio fund with the proviso that if some other individual or organization donated a similar amount the Edmonton women would send another \$18.00 check. Lethbridge C.C.F. Constituency Association took up the challenge and now the Edmonton Women's Club responds with another \$18.00 check.

The fund is a little down this week, so a few more challenges are in order.

Following is the list of contributors:
Mr. Leitch \$ 2.00
Wm. MacDonald 1.00
Miss J. Elliott 5.00
Edmonton Women's Club 18.00

"Gamblers' Paradise" For Winnipeg Grain Exchange

OTTAWA (CP) — Agriculture Minister Gardiner said in an interview that Canada fell down on her bacon contract to Britain during the recent packers strike. He added that the let-down might affect Canada's future trade. He explained that Canada and the United States are not strong on bacon trade, and if the British market is lost there will be no large market left for these countries.

Taking sharp issue with the views expressed by Mr. Gardiner in the above news report, S. W. Sheppard, Edmonton manager of the Alberta Livestock Co-operative Limited, said that Mr. Gardiner's statement appeared to him "to smack of the old and time-worn political shelter from the stormy blasts of public opinion in the face of the present crisis created by the federal government lifting price ceilings on feed grains." Prices on seed grains have now risen to such a height that Mr. Sheppard fears "the end result can only be the bankruptcy of western Canada in livestock unless Mr. Gardiner and his colleagues are prepared to do something more than shift the onus of blame indirectly on the provinces due to the packinghouse labor dispute."

Mr. Sheppard charged that the recent lifting of price ceilings on feed grain "came without warning to the livestock feeder," and that the "uncontrolled increase in price from \$36 per ton for ground feed to as much as \$55 is the biggest strike against swine and cattle

(Continued on page 8)

Coldwell Comments

"The throwing of these two important feed grains, oats and barley, into the speculative market at the behest of the speculators of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange is a vast betrayal of both producers and consumers," said M. J. Coldwell, M.P. speaking at Macleod on Tuesday. The national C.C.F. leader was commenting on the abolition of price ceilings on oats, barley and screenings. This latest decontrol order means grain exchanges are trading of oats and barley, re-again free to engage in future speculation since their prices were pegged in September, 1943.

A.F.A. Critical

The Alberta Federation of Agriculture has criticized the removal of ceilings on coarse grains as being unfair to farmers who have already threshed and sold their oats and barley. The A.F.A. also said that a "gamblers' paradise" has been created by throwing these grains back into a speculative market when they are in the shortest supply since controls were initiated. It also mentioned that the increased price for feed grains, while seeking with the approval of the straight grain grower, works a hardship on farmers who must purchase feed. The increased price for oats and barley, the statement says, cannot be lasting unless our livestock population is kept at satisfactory levels.

Lords Won't Be Able To Hold Up Bill Beyond 1948

By KENNETH C. RATHBONE
CPA Correspondent

LONDON, England.—The announcement that the Labor government will further reduce the powers of the House of Lords during the parliamentary session now commencing means that the maximum power of the Lords will be to delay Bills for one year only. After this period they will become law whether the Lords agree or not.



The measure can be put through quite quietly—without a crisis, without an election, and without the creation of several hundred new Lords to outvote the Conservatives.

The House of Lords are not yet rejected or seriously delayed any Government legislation during the last two years, but the powers of this House are now being reduced because there is a strong possibility that the diehard Tories may make a stand against the Bill to nationalize the iron and steel industry which will be introduced late in 1948 or early in 1949.

Could Act Before 1950
With the delaying power of the House of Lords reduced to one year the Government will be able to nationalize iron and steel before 1950.

The behaviour of the House of Lords during the next year or two will determine what priority Labor will give to the question of abolishing the House of Lords as at present constituted. If the Lords pass the measure restricting their delaying power to one year without seeking to hold it up they will probably be left alone for many years.

Important Legislation
Nationalization of the gas industry is the only nationalization (Continued on Page 8)

Earnings, Dividend Hopes Strengthen Liquor Stocks
Earnings Up For Steel Wares
Watch Stocks Action to Get Profit
Colin's Profit Up 21% in 6 Mos.
Oct. Dividends \$25.2 Millions
Managed Investments \$5,493 Gain on \$10,000
MacNab 2-year Record
"B. A. Oil's Higher Earnings
Coming Back Into Business
Show Big Jump In '47 Earnings MacMillan Firm
Abitibi Income Double. Means \$2.50 on Common
See Imperial Oil Earnings Higher
March Div's \$56.9 Millions



The Real Rulers of Canada

By Donald C. MacDonald

MEN like E. P. Taylor and H. R. MacMillan stand out in the public mind today as giants of the business world.

With that in mind I turned to W. H. McCollum's new booklet, "Who Owns Canada?" expecting to find the names of Messrs. Taylor and MacMillan holding up on every second page. You may imagine how intrigued I was to discover that neither of the gentlemen is listed among the 50 Big Shots who dominate Canadian economic life. Surely some error here, it seemed.

So I went to the sources from which the author of "Who Owns Canada?" got his information—such authoritative business journals as the "Financial Post's" Survey of Corporate Securities and Directory of Directors.

Impressive List

The list of companies for which Mr. Taylor is president, or chairman of the board of directors, or a director, looked very impressive. It included Canadian Breweries Ltd., Canadian Food Products Ltd., Orange Crush Limited, Dominion Stores Limited, British Columbia Forest Products Ltd., McColl Frontenac Oil Company, Acadia-Atlantic Sugar Refineries Ltd.—and so on.

When I totalled the assets of these companies, I found they

ranged around the \$250 million mark. True, Mr. Taylor is also on the Board of Directors of the National Trust, with assets of \$337 million; and a director of Excelsior Life Insurance Company.

But the significant fact is that the smallest of the 50 Big Shots listed in "Who Owns Canada?" holds directorates in companies whose assets total over \$1,600,000,000! And the biggest of the 50 Big Shots represents total corporate assets of over \$5,000,000,000!

Next, I made a check on Mr. MacMillan. Again, there was quite an impressive list of directorships—not so lengthy, but including such giants as International Nickel Company of Canada Ltd., with its \$301 million assets. The total for Mr. MacMillan ranged around the half billion mark; with a directorship in the Canadian Bank of Commerce thrown in for extra measure.

In other words, the mighty Mr. MacMillan helped to direct the destiny of corporate assets which are about one-third as big as the smallest of the 50 Big Shots! And less than a tenth as big as the biggest of the Big Shots!

Financial Stranglehold

Now the moral of the story, I came to realize, is not that Messrs. Taylor and MacMillan are of no

particular account among the stars of our industrial firmament. Rather, what a stranglehold the real giants of Canadian economic life have; and how little they are known to the general public.

Running down through the list of 50 Big Shots in "Who Owns Canada?" there are such names as the following: John W. Hobbs; G. Harrison Smith; Conrad S. Riley; C. H. Logan; W. G. Murrin. Indeed, between the time that Mr. McCollum compiled the material for "Who Owns Canada?" and the time it came off the press, five of the 50 Big Shots died. They were Morris W. Wilson, Colonel Henry Cockshutt, Alme Geoffrion, Sir Frederick Williams Taylor, Major General F. S. Meighen, and Selwyn Blaylock.

Concentration of Control

Taking their place among the select circle were five more, as follows: Isaac Pitblado, of Winnipeg; Ray Lawson, of London, Ontario; W. Taylor-Bailey, of Montreal; W. H. Malkin, of Vancouver; and Cyril W. Stairs, of Halifax.

How many of those names do you recognize?

These men come and go, but the changing personalities does not alter the pattern with its high degree of concentration of control. These relatively little known men—as far as the man on the street is concerned—guide the destinies of Canada as much, if not more, than the men you and I elect to Parliament.

They are, as the Montreal "Gazette" described them in referring to the recent news story on the convention of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce—they are Canada's "business Parliament."

Those Rising Costs

By John MacKenzie

TEXTILE manufacturers raised wages six per cent and the price of shirts and underswear 25 per cent. That's the 1947 textile picture. It's typical of the manner in which price increases have been hitting the working man.

The index of clothing price rose sharply from 122.6 on January 2, 1946 to 143.2 on July 2, 1947. The six per cent increase in wages in textile manufacturing gave textile labor \$1.48 a week more, raising the weekly pay on the average to \$25.61. The Toronto Welfare Council has estimated that the decent wage minimum for a family of five is \$40.00 per week. There was a sad disparity between the high cost of clothing and the low take in wages.

Profits, though, marched merrily on. Thirteen clothing manufacturers jumped their profits in 1945 from \$1,146,531 to \$2,715,274 in 1946, a neat increase of 137 per cent.

At Their Mercy

Back of the increased price of bread is a story of inflated prices showing clearly how the majority of the people of Canada are at the mercy of massive corporations. The removal of the subsidy on wheat going into flour meant an increase of less than one cent on a pound loaf of bread when millers sold flour to bakers. But the millers charged the bakers an increase of one-and-a-half-cents for flour going into a pound loaf. The bakers soaked the public with increases of three to four cents per pound loaf.

The millers are the power behind Canada's baking industry. Thirty-four major baking companies are owned, controlled by, or directly connected with four large milling companies: The Maple Leaf Milling Co. Ltd., The Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. Ltd., The Lake of the Woods Milling Co. Ltd., and Purity Flour Mills Ltd. Latest profits of these companies show that they have just stepped up their profits by 35 per cent.

Lumber Climbs

As for house building, price increases in that field can hold their own with percentage increases for any other commodity. Wholesale price indexes for lumber climbed from 161.9 in January, 1946, to 215.9 in June, 1947. Manufacturers of building materials showed net profit increases in 1946 over 1945 ranging from 102 per cent (Canada Cement) to 236 per cent (Building Products Ltd.). It had been almost impossible to get nails before the price was decontrolled last September. But shortly afterwards carload lots were offered in Toronto for \$12.00 a keg, which was about \$7.00 a keg above the controlled price. Paint prices increased 15 per cent on September

20th, 1947. The previous year, Sherwin-Williams Co., Canada's largest paint manufacturer, had managed to jack up net profit 50 per cent above the 1945 level.

Across the country, consumers dug down into their pockets to provide more and more dollars in the form of higher and higher prices to keep corporation profits spiralling.

Need Subsidies

In the latest stages of the war when Canada was still on guard against inflation, subsidies were running to about \$200 millions per year. Actually, the public is money in pocket when a subsidy is imposed. This, aside from fairness to the marginal income class, is an extremely valid reason for leaving subsidies on necessities.

There are a number of reasons why the index is low are these: The index is two months behind the date of announcement (the October index reflects August prices) and during a period of sharply rising prices does not reflect accurately enough the extent of the crisis: Economists estimate that the weight given food in the compilation of the index is too low and if a truer percentage of the "typical" budget (about 50 instead of 31 per cent) was allowed for in putting the index together, the final figure would be much higher than it is, because food has risen more in price than any other group in the budget. Tax reductions, considering the cutting off of war costs generally, have not been equivalent to subsidy removal which means the consumer still pays through taxes for cancelled subsidies as well as their equivalent in higher prices. There are still goods on the market in which quality deterioration and use of substitute materials constitute a hidden price rise.

For all these reasons, the cost-of-living index is out of line. It can in fact, be proven by economic reasoning that the present index is low by five to ten points, in which case we have passed the highest point of inflation reached after the last war.

"Pa," said Johnny, "What is inflation?"

"Well, my son, if I have it, it's pure laziness; but if your mother has it, it is nervous prostration."

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SEES JAPAN AS PAYING MARKET

OTTAWA (CPA).—The Canadian government's main concern in cleaning up Japanese peace treaty negotiations is to open the trading channels again to a lucrative market for Canadian goods, Don. Brooke Claxton, minister of defence, said in an Ottawa interview last week on his return from the Canberra conference.

As if to emphasize that Canada's interest in the Pacific peace settlement is chiefly prompted by the commercial transactions of her businessmen, Mr. Claxton made only one point in regard to the terms of the forthcoming treaty. The Canadian government would take care, he said, that losses incurred by insurance companies due to the war are "protected" in the drafting of peace terms.

Makes No Prophecy

Questioned about a recent statement from an Australian minister who feared a revival of Japanese military power, Mr. Claxton made no prophecy of success for present Allied moves to "demilitarize and democratize" Japan. He admitted that the stringent measures taken against Japan in stripping her of her war gains and all her shipping would leave her in "a tight position," which might lead to future developments we can't foresee.

But an Allied commission to supervise Japanese affairs would undoubtedly be set up, and "more than ten years," Mr. Claxton said. That seemed to be as far as he cared to go, in guaranteeing peace in the Pacific.

The Pilotuner

The Pilotuner, first reasonably priced FM receiving instrument on the market has been rated "Acceptable" by the United States Consumers Union after laboratory tests. The Pilotuner, which costs \$29.95 (U.S. Price), makes it possible to get FM reception through your present standard AM radio set. It can be attached by the owner, or by a radio repairman at small cost. The Pilotuner will give good FM reception with most standard console sets, but not with all, even if you are in the reception area of an FM station. The only way you can tell whether the Pilotuner will give you good reception with your radio and in your locality is actually to try it. CU suggests, therefore, that you buy it with a money-back guarantee.

CU reports that other low-priced FM tuners and receivers will soon be on the market, some of them probably at lower price than the Pilotuner. Consumers Union will test and report on these as they appear.

JUST A MINUTE!

By A. J. E. LIESEMER, MLA
It's time we voted for what we want!

In January two-thirds of the people of Canada, according to a Gallup Poll, were in favor of Price Control. In March, the largest number said parliament's first job should be controlling prices.

Ottawa has been deluged by demands from farm, labor, co-operative groups, from the Canadian Legion, from consumer-sponsored public meetings, all protesting the dropping of controls. All these groups supported the C.C.F. fight in parliament to keep price ceilings.

And yet all the Social Crediters and Tories and Liberals voted to drop price controls.

They count on fooling the people to vote for them anyway in the next election. And in York-Sunbury the old life party faith in their ability to fool the people was justified.

It's time the people voted at elections for what they ask for between elections. And even in York-Sunbury more than twice as many people awakened to this fact than did in 1945.

The People Speak

Letters to the editor may be published under a pseudonym, but in each case the name and address of the writer must be forwarded to the editor as evidence of good faith. The People's Weekly takes no responsibility for opinions expressed by correspondents and will not publish any letters exceeding 300 words in length.

DEFENDS MR. JACQUES

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: To judge by their attitude it appeared that 95 per cent of those who attended the Social Credit meeting at Calmar will agree with me that Mr. Jacques gave a very interesting and informative address on the situation in the Near and Middle East and the major influence it will have in causing or preventing a third world war.

In addition Mr. Jacques stated that some unions were dominated by Communist policy. Mr. Young may not understand the implication of this, and his inept remarks of "So what?", as well as his distorted account of the meeting, seem to point that way.

The apparent effort to cripple production under our democratic order by a continued series of strikes, is communistic policy in order to bring about Nationalization as a prelude to Statism.

I should like to point out that Nationalization is just as antagonistic to co-operation, as it is to free enterprise. It would however strengthen the power of Monopoly Finance. Nationalization is monopoly and the Rochdale Pioneers stated in their articles of association that: "Co-operation abhors monopoly and will fight it to the bitter end."

Yours, H. E. NICHOLS.

11321 102nd St., Edmonton.

NOT DEFINITE ENOUGH

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: In a recent issue Mr. Toftner criticizes the C.C.F. program in so far as it is not definite enough. To a certain extent he is correct. However, I believe our program is fairly definite as to what we propose to nationalize but not very definite as to what we propose not to nationalize.

For instance, packing plants, coal mines, implements and machinery, wholesale business and other lines are to be nationalized. Should the government step in and develop infant industries where private enterprise has failed to do so? Should retail distribution be left wholly or partly to private enterprise? To these and many others are questions, our last election program did not give a very definite answer.

While visiting in the U.S. recently, the writer was impressed by the fact that for at least eighty per cent of the non-agricultural population, the only future seems to be working as an employee of some big industrial or commercial concern. This condition holds good even for workers in the service stations, restaurants and retail stores. The opportunity to operate and own a small business in the U.S. is almost a thing of the past. Can this trend be checked in Canada?

F. D. PARKER.

Madden.

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By H. ZELLA SPENCER

PROBABLY many of you have read "Welfare in Alberta" or parts of it. Perhaps you may have read only portions of "Dr. Whitton's Report" in the papers and did not recognize it under its title. It is cited as being, "The Report of a Study Undertaken by the Imperial Order, Daughters of the Empire, Alberta Provincial Chapter, 1947. They add that it is a study which has been planned and carried out with the purpose not of finding out who is wrong so much as finding out what is wrong and how to right it.

Of the Report itself I do not wish to make any comment at the moment but doubtless will do so later, but I do want to refer to one of the opening paragraphs with reference to a situation not confined to Alberta alone but which seems to be the general trend of society today. It says, "Unfortunately our industrial and urban economy makes it increasingly difficult for the individual to carry on his ordinary life and responsibilities without a reinforcing network of provision at the social cost for many of the services essential to his well being, which it is either not possible or economically sensible for him to attempt to assume from his own resources alone."

It was that phrase, "not economically sensible for the individual" which I could not but note. There are many who do not seem

to think in terms of that; who do not seem to take that into consideration. The word "individual" has for them a possessive tinge which colors their judgment or a sentimental favoring which compensates for lack of real substance.

To be sure there are no doubt those to whom "Government ownership" is the be-all the end-all of everything. They do not stop to think that changes must take place gradually from one form of ownership to another. They do not think in terms of "economically sensible". And the economically sensible may not be for the ones immediately concerned but for all concerned. And furthermore, and what is perhaps most important of all, they do not realize that government ownership—their partial ownership or control in other words—calls for an increasingly greater need of intelligent interest in the undertakings so managed.

As I say, it seems in evidence everywhere that our demands are increasingly greater for our government to help us in many ways. We are quite willing to surrender what would have been our individual responsibilities. Surely along with that we can develop a sense of sportsmanship and be willing to surrender some things we called ours as individuals.

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LABOR DIRECTORY

Look Here for Information Regarding Officers, Meetings, etc., of Trade Unions and Other Labor Organizations in the Province. EDMONTON

Brewery, Flour, Cereal & Soft Drink Workers of America No. 314—Meets 3rd Wednesday in Labor Hall, President D. O. Roberts, 9611 83rd Avenue. Soft Drink Branch Secretary: 2937 30th Avenue, phone 339. Secy-Treasurer: J. Flower, 18525 75th Street, phone 7187. Deliver delegates, J. Lindsay, 10744 95th Street, phone 22941.

Carpenters & Joiners of America Local 1325, Edmonton, Alta., United Brotherhood of—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays in the Labor Temple. President, J. A. Logan, 9157 Jasper Avenue; Fin. Secy., L. D. Pollard, 9329 101A Ave.

Street: Treasurer, J. A. S. Smith, 11525 95A Street; Business Agent, J. P. Cress, Labor Temple.

Garment Workers of America No. 120, United—Meets second Wednesday in each month in Labour Hall, President, Percy Williamson, 9545 106A Ave. Recording Secretary, Mrs. A. Smith, c/o G.W.G. Co.

Fire Fighters, No. 208, International Association of—Meets in No. 2 Fire Hall, President, Tom Steen, 9544 106A St. Edmonton; Secretary-Treasurer, W. Young, 13111 Jasper Ave., Edmonton.

PEOPLE'S WEEKLY

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November 8th, 1947

IT'S BY-ELECTIONS THAT COUNT

WHILE all who wish for the success of the British Labor government will be disappointed over the losses by the Labor Party in the municipal elections, there is nothing to indicate that Churchill's political demand for the resignation of the government has any basis in reality.

The franchise in municipal elections is not the same as that in parliamentary elections. The barometer of public support for the government is in its winning of every by-election since the general election. No British government has ever had such an unbroken string of by-election victories.

By-elections in Britain have always been a method of expressing dissatisfaction with the policies of the government in power. Until the British government starts to lose seats in by-elections neither it nor its friends outside of Britain need worry about its political position.

SOAKING "THE PUBLIC"

IT MAY contribute to an understanding of public affairs in this country if somebody works out a definition of the term "the public".

There is no doubt about what such authorities as the *Financial Post* think constitutes "the public". A year ago when western farmers were withholding their produce from the market to force attention to their legitimate grievances, "the public" was everybody but the farmers. Recently when the packinghouse workers were compelled to withhold their labor until they could get a necessary improvement in wages, "the public" was everybody but the members of organized labor.

For our own definition we think of labor and the farmers as being the biggest part of "the public". And when the *Financial Post* and the rest of the millionaire press in Canada whines about how "the public" is being hurt by the activities of labor and farm organizations, we always think of the way "the public" is soaked by the profiteers to which the *Post* enters.

To read through *Survey of Corporate Securities* for 1946, which is published by the *Financial Post*, and see the astounding increases in profits of the corporations which control the production of the things which Canadians must buy to live, will give anybody the idea that the real "public" in Canada is getting a first-class trimming. And not by the unions or farm organizations.

THE OIL SELL-OUT

THERE was once a Social Credit estimate of the intelligence of the average voter which stopped at thirteen years. That estimate must have been revised downward.

It was astounding to hear the Minister of Lands and Mines repeat again in a government broadcast last week that the province had not given away or sold any of the oil lands—they had just been leased.

What does it matter what it is called? If a man has a bin full of coal and another man wants it, it wouldn't matter much what the transaction was called—if the man who wanted the coal got it. If he could get it by leasing the bin on the same terms as Standard Oil leases the Alberta people's oil lands, by taking away seven tons for every one he threw into the owner's furnace, he'd be making a wonderful deal.

It is difficult to understand the government's motive in trying to make the people of this province believe that they have not allowed our oil resources to be alienated, except that they are beginning to realize the opposition to the present policy which is developing throughout the province.

Recently the government announced that fifty per cent of all new reservations are to be reserved by the province. But the Minister made it clear in his speech that this is not to bring public development, but to prevent the "big shots" from getting it all. The little shots are going to get a chance to scramble for some of what is left. But since the big shots have most of the province blanketed already, even this amendment of government policy is like locking the stable door after the horse has been stolen.

It is difficult also to understand how the Minister of Lands and Mines can keep his self-respect and continue to repeat the fable that \$160,000,000 has been invested in oil exploration in the province and some ten millions less realized from production. Surely every child in Alberta must know by now that a large part of the millions spent by oil companies was spent by wildcat promoters who were more interested in getting money from investment suckers than they were in getting oil out of the ground.

The government has failed the Alberta people miserably in its sell-out of their oil resources.

THE THIRD COLUMN

CHURCHILL AS L.G. SAW HIM

Glasgow Forward, October 4:
"I don't think Winston is a democrat, his real interest is in the governing classes. He does not want a strong proletarian party."

"That was what Lloyd George thought of Winston Churchill. 'Again: Winston is no leader, of course he is not, I know him so well. It is true he is an excellent speaker but this is not everything. Look at the Dardanelles.'"

"He (Churchill) is a rhetorician and not an orator—Winston thinks more of how a phrase sounds than how it might influence or move a crowd."

"These comments made by Lloyd George on his contemporaries form the most interesting feature of Mr. A. J. Sylvester's book on his old leader. 'The Real Lloyd George', by A. J. Sylvester, (Cassell 16s.).

"He had known Churchill intimately for over thirty years and Lloyd George was quite a shrewd judge of oratorical spellbinders and conventional politicians for he was the prince of them himself. 'I am not going in with this gang,' was his reply when invited to join the Coalition in 1940."

★

NOT SQUEAKY ENOUGH

Camrose Canadian:

"When a certain official of the Town of Camrose went to Edmonton last week to find out why the Camrose-Wetaskiwin highway job had not been undertaken as promised earlier in the season he was plainly told that it was the squeaky wheel getting first attention. The next move should be for every organization in and around Camrose to develop such a squeak that the Minister of Public Works will have no rest until he lives up to his honorable undertakings on behalf of this Camrose-Wetaskiwin highway. We know of no other in Alberta so poorly served in the matter of highways as Camrose and district. There is nothing to be gained by pussy-footing over the situation. Stern methods must be employed."

★

THE UNKNOWN TEACHER

Henry Van Dyke in World Affairs:

"And what of teaching? Ah, there you have the worst paid and the best rewarded of all the vocations. Dare not to enter it unless you love it. For the vast majority of men and women it has no promise of wealth or fame, but they to whom it is dear for its own sake are among the nobility of mankind."

"I sing the praise of the Unknown Teacher! For him no trumpeys bare, no chariots wait, no golden decorations are decreed. He keeps the watch along the borders of darkness, and makes the attack on the trenches of ignorance and folly. Patient in his daily duty, he strives to conquer the evil powers which are the enemies of youth. He awakens sleeping spirits. He quickens the indolent, encourages the eager, and steadies the unstable. He communicates his own joy in learning and shares with boys and girls the best treasures of his mind. He lights many candles which in later years shine back to cheer him. This is his reward."

"Knowledge may be gained from books; but the love of knowledge is transmitted only by personal contact. No one has deserved better than the Unknown Teacher. No one is more worthy to be enrolled in a democratic aristocracy, 'King of himself and servant of mankind.'"

FOOTPRINTS

The Time Is Now

By J. P. GRIFFIN

"If you are unwilling to serve the Eternal then choose today whom you will serve."

NOT long ago a missionary who had returned home from China gave us an unpleasant picture of the present government of that country. A former moderator thereupon rushed to Chiang's defence, and sought to dissociate the authority of the Church from the missionary's statement.

Here are some extracts from an open letter published by the students of twenty colleges and universities. "A new student movement has been under way for some time in China and day by day is gathering momentum. Students in this country attend their classes with empty stomachs, while tuberculosis, anemia and other diseases resulting from undernourishment are spreading among them. . . . On the morning of May 20 students from sixteen colleges and universities united to present a petition to the government. When we marched on in spite of the threat of violence (from the government) we found ourselves under the merciless attack of the police and the gendarmes, who used stones, clubs, leather belts, whips and iron bars to beat us with, and then turned hosepipes on us. Under the blows . . . our blood fell into the soil of our country. One hundred and four students were wounded, nineteen of them seriously. One of them had his leg fractured, and another had his skull cracked. A girl student received injuries all over her body."

"After this stormy attack we nevertheless reassembled our procession only to be stopped once

more by five cordons of cavalrymen, civil police, self-defence corps, secret and military police armed with rifles, machine guns and tear gas. These sanguinary acts have revealed the true character of the government that calls itself democratic. For the sake of world peace, for the well-being of mankind and its future, we earnestly hope that people all over the world, you people who love freedom and desire peace, will stretch out hands of friendship."

This then is a picture of China under the leadership of the "Christian" Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. It reminds one of the reception accorded to youth by the equally "Christian" Messrs. Bennett and McGeer.

Down in South Africa under the rule of Jan Christian Smuts we find racial discrimination is practised with a thoroughness worthy of a nobler cause. There, natives of Africa and India labor for the great diamond monopoly of the Rand under conditions of indentured slavery reminiscent of the slave camps of Egypt and Babylon. By means of wholesale disfranchisement thousands of "God's chillun" are denied even the elementary rights of freedom and justice.

Over in India now, Jawaharlal Nehru, after having languished for years in jail as a punishment handed out by the British capitalists for advocating the freedom which his people now enjoy, finds himself at the head of his government. Question: would you say that the Socialist Nehru is as Christlike, or less Christlike, or more Christlike, in his attitude towards justice for his people than the other gentlemen named here?

Co-ops By-pass Dollar Shortage

J. E. COOK,

President, Alberta C.C.F.

CANADA faces a dollar crisis. Great Britain, Canada's big customer, has no dollars. No dollars in Great Britain, in Europe and in Canada spells the beginning of the biggest and best depression of all time.

Canada produces a surplus of foodstuffs and to maintain a good standard of living in Canada much of this must be sold outside of Canada. The British people want it badly. But how can they manage to get it if they have no dollars.

Before the war British people earned tremendous sums of money in other countries through investments. The war crisis liquidated those investments and even with an austerity program it seems a long road ahead to building up such sources of revenue again.

Canadians need to market the surplus farm products. British people need access to production sources in Canada. A co-operative in which Britain provided capital for processing plants for foodstuffs, and a co-operative in Britain, of which Canadians were members, to provide Canada, with goods in exchange for foodstuffs would be an answer. The principle is acceptable and sound. It needs working out.

McIntosh in Alberta

Hon. H. L. McIntosh, of the Department of Co-operatives, in Regina, is in Alberta this week. His department has had conversations with the British Co-operatives and hopes that a formula may be found that is mutually advantageous.

It is a matter that may well have a tremendous bearing on the future not only of the co-operative movement in Britain and Canada but may as well provide a much needed stabilizer for the whole Canadian economy. It may well be the beginning of the practical answer to booms and busts.

Before the end of the war M. J. Goldwell on a visit to Great Britain discussed such action with the British Co-operators. Developments since the war have made the need of co-operative action more imperative. It is of real interest to all sections of Canadian economy.

No Impediment

Conduct of business without money and credit in modern practice seems unthinkable and is. But final settlement has always been in terms other than money in its domestic form. There is no impediment to co-operative trade or exchange even if financial instruments are in short supply. Quid pro quo.

Depression comes when ordinary exchange fails for lack of financial instruments. Depression deepens when markets lessen and continue when neither party to potential exchange can find a

(Continued on Page 6)

C.C.F. RADIO TALKS

Grande Prairie, CFCP,

7:15 p.m. Wednesday.

Edmonton, CJCA, 10:15 p.m.

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Calgary, CFAC, 5:40 p.m.

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Lethbridge, CJOC, 8:30 p.m.

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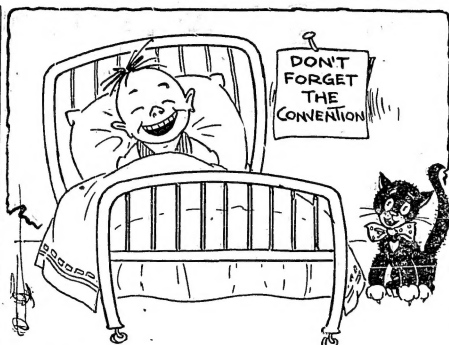
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C.C.F. Convention Program

Place: Memorial Hall, Edmonton — Date: Nov. 20th, 21st and 22nd
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20th, 9 a.m.—Registration.
10 a.m.—Official Opening.

The balance of this day will be devoted to the reports of officers, the consideration of the business reports of the movement; finishing in the late afternoon with a closed session at which financial and organization plans for a 1948 election will be discussed.
Thursday Evening: Public meeting at the Masonic Temple, 8:15 p.m. Speaker, The Hon. T. C. Douglas, Premier of Saskatchewan.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21st, 9:30 a.m.—Division of delegates into panel groups to consider resolutions and election program.

The following panels have been arranged:
Agriculture Policy: Chairman, R. H. Carlyle.
Social Legislation: Chairman, A. J. E. Lamer.
Labor Legislation: Chairman, Ald. Earl Smith.
Education: Chairman, John Burke and/or A. Thornton.
Development of Natural Resources: Chairman, Elmer Roper, M.L.A.
The convention as a whole will re-convene late in the afternoon for NOMINATION OF OFFICERS.
Friday Evening: Ladies' Banquet and Organization Meeting.
Sponsored by Edmonton Women's C.C.F. Club.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22nd, 9:30 a.m.—Election of Officers.
Panel reports to Convention.
Registration Fees: Delegates, \$3.00; Visitors, \$2.00.

Expense Pool—An expense pool will be set up out of which transportation expenses of delegates for any amount of such expenses over and above \$12 will be reimbursed to the delegates concerned. Transportation costs to be based on normal railway rates.

This Man Is Glad To Pay Tax For Hospital Service

REGINA, Saskatchewan. — Elwood Spicer, a teacher at Balfour Technical School, Regina, was the first Regina citizen to pay his 1948 tax for the provincial hospitalization scheme. He made his appearance at the hospitalization registry office at 9 a.m., October 1, the first day of registration.

The reasons for Mr. Spicer's enthusiasm are clear. Sudden and unexpected illness occurred in his family early this year and he holds receipts for almost \$1,000 for hospital charges alone. These expenses were met through his coverage under the Saskatchewan Hospitalization Plan. Praising the plan, Mr. Spicer said that it was sound and economical protection against unforeseen hospital costs.

Camrose C.C.F. Tea Highly Successful

CAMROSE. — The C.C.F. tea held in the Elks' Hall on Saturday was well attended. Every article of fancy food, and all the food was sold, and over one hundred stayed for lunch. The hamper of groceries given free as a table prize was won by Harvey Adamson, Kingman. The box of food was won by A. C. Falconer, holding ticket No. 2. The second number drawn was 113 held by Mrs. John Rude, Camrose, and the prize was a new 1947 C.C.F. Cook Book.

C.C.F. Women Meet On Monday, Nov. 10

The regular meeting of the Edmonton C.C.F. Women's Club will be held Monday, November 10, at 8 p.m., at the home of Mrs. James East, 11230 99 Avenue.

Plans will be completed for the dinner at the Embassy Room Nov. 21, to entertain the women delegates and visitors attending the convention.

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Speaks For The Workers



ALDERMAN EARL W. SMITH

Alderman and Mrs. Earl W. Smith of Medicine Hat were welcome visitors to the C.C.F. provincial office last week. Alderman Smith was in Edmonton representing large body of Medicine Hat citizens who are petitioning the Attorney General of Alberta against the severity of the jail sentences recently imposed upon several striking Medicine Hat potter workers.

Both of the Smiths are old-time C.C.F. workers, with Mrs. Smith serving as constituency secretary for many years. Earl Smith was C.C.F. federal candidate for Medicine Hat riding in the 1945 general election. After the election he continued his interest in community affairs and in 1946, running as a civic labor candidate, was elected as alderman to the Medicine Hat City Council. Since his election he has fought strenuously and well on behalf of the industrial workers of that city.

It All Depends On The Type of Crime

TORONTO.—A court here fined Ontario Chemicals, Ltd., \$1,250 this week for selling soap for \$5,782 more than permitted under legal price ceilings. What about the old saying that "crime does not pay?"



TO THE WOMEN

Most ladies prefer to make their Christmas Cake a month or more before Christmas day. We have chosen an economical recipe taken from page 209 of the C.C.F. Cook Book.

MOLASSES FRUIT CAKE

- 1 cup butter
- 2 cups brown sugar
- 1 cup molasses
- 1 cup milk (sweet)
- 5 cups flour
- 2 teaspoons cream of tartar
- 3 eggs
- 1 teaspoon soda
- 1 teaspoon cinnamon
- 1 teaspoon nutmeg
- 1 pound raisins
- 1 pound currants
- 1/4 pound citron peel

Add ingredients in order given, putting cream of tartar with flour and dissolving soda in milk. Bake 2 hours in oven 325 degrees.

—MRS. HADDUCK,

Winnipeg, Man.

Be sure and order your C.C.F. Cook Book NOW. Send \$1.20 to "The Women's C.C.F. People's Weekly, 10010 102nd Street, and we will mail you a postpaid copy. Remember these Cook Books make excellent Christmas gifts for your friends. You would be wise to place your order soon, to ensure prompt delivery.

We again remind all our readers to send in their favorite recipe for publication in this column.

ONTARIO C.C.F. APPROVES PROGRAM

By MORDEN LAZARUS

TORONTO (CFA). — Health, housing and old age pensions featured three days of debate on a first-term program of an Ontario C.C.F. government at the 14th convention of the Ontario C.C.F.

Committing itself to provide complete contributory and subsidized hospital and medical services as soon as enough hospitals can be built, and medical personnel trained, the convention pledged the Ontario C.C.F. to "lay the foundation for a system of socialized health services which will make available to everyone the best that modern science can provide."

Housing

The housing section of the program provides for the establishment of a Housing Administration to "clear away the bottlenecks which are blocking home construction" to build demonstration housing projects and at least 20,000 homes. In the low-rent brackets, while giving all necessary assistance to municipalities and co-operatives to play their part in a province-wide building drive. Other parts of the housing program provide for low-interest, long-term loans for housing, the prevention of profiteering in land values, the securing of reasonable rent controls if and when necessary, and the protection of home-purchasers against foreclosure and eviction.

A resolution committing an Ontario C.C.F. government to an old age pension of \$40 a month was endorsed.

Planning Board

Delegates passed the resolution to establish a Planning Board "particularly instructed to study the fields of mining and the production of base metals, petroleum products, food processing, farm implements, the liquor industry and the production of building materials" with a view to their socialization. All highway and bus transportation will be brought under public ownership, while the C.C.F. government will "enter the field of automobile, fire and casualty insurance, and will establish low-cost automobile accident insurance, similar to the plan in Saskatchewan."

The following officers were elected: President, Andrew Brown; Leader, E. B. Joffe, K.C.; Vice-presidents: C. H. Millard, Agnes Macphail, Ford Brand, C. Ames and Omer Chartrand.

The convention banquet, at tended by 300 guests, was addressed by Hon. O. W. Valleau, minister of Social Welfare in Saskatchewan.

MRS. M. HART HEADS NEW CALGARY CLUB

Mrs. Mary Hart was elected president of the newly formed "C.C.F. Unlimited" club at a meeting in Calgary, October 22. Other officers are: Vice-President, C. H. James; Sec.-Treas., H. J. W. Lipsett. There was a good attendance of members and friends and it was agreed to meet every two weeks.

Mr. F. Nitwiter spoke on economic planning stressing the fact that the C.C.F. stands for "the most efficient development of the national resources and the most equitable distribution of the national income."

Mr. McDonald spoke on "Freedom for Freedom." We are all subject to controls, he said, but how much better it would be if these controls were planned for the good of society as a whole and not for the good of the few.

The next meeting will be at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Smith, Sunnyside. The speakers will be Mrs. Smith and Mr. Scoville.

"C.C.F. Unlimited" was set up under the recent C.C.F. reorganization plan and is one of several such clubs. All C.C.F. members and friends are invited to attend the meetings in their district.

Yes, We Have Rich Resources - But

RADIO TALK BY ELMER E. ROPER, M.L.A.

NO doubt you have heard about Canada's great rich natural resources. Well, it's all true. And what a cleanup is being made from them! Take nickel: Canada produces eighty-five per cent of all the nickel produced in the world. And one foreign-owned company has cornered the whole business, International Nickel Company of Canada. The company's sales in 1946 amounted to \$133,000,000, and the net profit to the company after paying all taxes and everything else, was over \$29,000,000. That's not chicken feed. Yes indeed, Canada has rich natural resources.

Rich Resources

Then there's lead. One of the mines of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada is one of the world's largest producers of base metals, lead and zinc. In 1946 this huge corporation, actually a subsidiary of the C.P.R., had a net profit of \$11,000,000. In 1946 Consolidated's net profit was \$23,000,000, or more than double that of 1945. Oh yes, we have very rich resources in Canada.

A Real Harvest

Or consider Canadian pulpwood. A real harvest is being reaped

there. The net profits of Canadian and American companies manufacturing pulpwood and paper products from our Canadian forests in 1946 were enormous. One company, International Paper, had a net profit of \$30,000,000, which was three times its profits in 1945. And for the first three months of 1947 its net was over \$11,000,000. Altogether the companies harvesting our Canadian pulpwood made net profits of around \$60,000,000 in 1946. We certainly have rich resources in Canada.

Or take aluminum. Aluminum is not made from material mined in Canada. But the chief factor in the manufacture of aluminum is electric power. And the Shipshaw power plant where Canadian aluminum is made is the largest in the world. It has been mostly paid for by the Canadian people but it is owned by Aluminium Limited and the Aluminium Company of Canada. They had a net profit of \$23,000,000 last year.

I could go on along this line for a lot longer than my five minutes. The point I have been trying to make is that Canada's richest resources are owned and controlled by huge corporations who make all the profit out of them. I have men-

tioned only half a dozen companies exploiting just a few of our resources and the profits I mentioned totalled about \$135,000,000, much of it going to foreign shareholders.

A Dishonest Charge

The difference between the program of the C.C.F. and that of all the other political parties is that the C.C.F. believes the Canadian people as a whole should obtain all the benefits from the development of their own resources.

That is the basis of the C.C.F. program. Dishonest opponents of the C.C.F. try to twist its program to make it appear that public ownership under a C.C.F. government will include everything from the corner grocery to the family farm. I say such a contention is dishonest because the people who make it know that the C.C.F. program from the very beginning has specifically marked for public ownership only those industries based on Canadian resources which are monopolistic in their nature.

Only by such a program, coupled with the socialization of the financial system of the country, can Canadians ever hope to have a stable economy in which there will be plenty for all.

Co-ops By-pass

(Continued from Page 4)

banker. The great food glut of the 1930 to 1939 period had no basis in lack of need. People in Canada themselves needed the piled up, wasting, so-called surplus, as well as people in other countries. Such conditions will come again unless actual ports of exchange are provided.

Wars will end only when productive areas of the world are made to supply the heavily populated centres no matter in what country. Exchange will follow negotiated arrangements. Private ownership and monopoly by nations is the natural extension of the same principle within the nation. Co-operative ownership and distribution is the normal sequence of co-operative enterprise.

There is here a concept of tremendous import awaiting further development. It is now under consideration.

Defeat Enemies Of The Co-operatives

GREENBELT, Md. (CNS).—Residents of Greenbelt have told the House Small Business Committee in unmistakable terms that they want their co-op.

The mayor and one former councillor who testified against the co-op at the hearings in August were smashing defeated at a town election September 23; a clean sweep was made; and the five new councillors are all on record as favoring the co-op. The number of ballots cast was 1518, the largest vote in Greenbelt's history.

Congressman Walter Ploeser's insinuations that the co-op did not enjoy majority support or confidence in Greenbelt are thus refuted.

CHARGE HOSIERY SHORTAGE DUE TO CONSPIRACY

WASHINGTON.—Women who have difficulty in obtaining full-fashioned hosiery or think they are being overcharged are told by the Department of Justice that the blame rests with monopolists. J. Francis Hayden, chief of the New York office of the Department's anti-trust division, charged in Federal court at New York city that the Textile Machine Works, which manufactures full-fashioned hosiery machinery, and the Berkshire Knitting Mills, at Reading, Pa., have combined to limit production by buying in and destroying machinery to prevent it from falling into the hands of competitors.

The Berkshire Mills have an extremely bad labor record. Prior to the war about half of the machinery used in hosiery manufacture was made in Germany. That source is closed off and facilitates the illegal practices of the two companies, Hayden said.

Officer: "Miss, you were doing sixty miles an hour."
Miss: "Oh, isn't that splendid. I only learned to drive yesterday."

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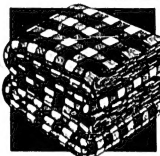
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Correct addresses are available for most of those entitled to repayment, but a large number of taxpayers are constantly moving and others marry and their names change.

Cards on which to report changes of address or name are being sent to all householders in Canada. These are being distributed at the present time. Additional cards are available either at your district Income Tax office or your local Post Office. Do nothing if you live at the same address and have the same name as in 1942.

If you are entitled to Refundable Savings on 1942 Income Tax and you have changed your address or name COMPLETE AND MAIL YOUR CARD AT ONCE!

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Trade Union Newsmen

OTTAWA (CPA)—Young reporters on Swedish newspapers got a better break since journalists in that country formed a union, pretty fair-haired Miss Karin Lindgren, travelling journalist, told a group of Ottawa press women on October 9th, at a luncheon in her honor in the capital.

Comparing Canadian and Swedish papers, the young Swedish writer noted much greater attention paid to arts and science in the Scandinavian country. Pages were devoted to articles on the developments in these fields, and the articles were written by specialists.

Critical Reviews

"In the fall, when the new books come out, there is page after page of book reviews," Miss

Lindgren said. "I believe it has done a lot to stimulate the reading of books. And we have much more film criticism than you have—at least a page each day is given to discussing recent films. This is very important in trying to develop films as an art, because film companies are privately owned and of course a lot of rubbish is turned out in order to make money."

State-Owned Theatre

The theatre in Sweden, she said, was state-endowed, and consequently drama was not a social function for the elite, but accessible to all, with especially low admission prices for students. Drama reviews were also an important feature of the Swedish press.

Miss Lindgren has almost completed a cross-Canada trip to gather material for articles on Canadian women which will appear in periodicals from the publishing house she represents. She expresses surprise at the tendency of Canadian newspapers to relegate women to jobs on the social and "women's" pages. She pointed out, also, that a separate "Women's Press Club" does not exist in Sweden, where journalists of both sexes belong to a Union which takes an active part in the improvement of salaries and working conditions.

Won't Comply



Calling the Taft-Hartley law the "first ugly savage thrust of fascism in America," President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers (AFL) vigorously attacked those AFL leaders who amended the constitution to permit compliance with the act. He refused to be a candidate for re-election to what he termed "the debased" executive council.

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SKIN for SKIN

By CLIFFORD E. LEE

CAESAR referred to the use of furs before the birth of Christ. But the Romans disdained their use as clothing. The custom was left to the Teutons, was a mark of barbarism and peasantry. But eventually the barbarians became monarchs, and brought to thrones the cloaks of the savage. Furs became the fashion, a mark of eminence. The New Look in Europe demanded robes of ermine and marten, hats of beaver, even hair shirts for the pious.

Fashion in the Old World brought commercialism at its worst to the New.

Absolute Lords

The "Governor and Company of Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay" received a charter from the king of England in 1670. This was for all time the biggest hand-out by government to favored private interests. The company and its officers became the "absolute lords" of most of a continent. They were given its lands, its fisheries, its furs, its minerals, and, by implication, its people. The company was to preserve order, and therefore its

monopoly, by maintaining armies and warships. It in fact became the government of a vast territory with elastic boundaries.

The Adventurers put into the project less than \$50,000. In 1676 their profits were 3,000%, as late as 1748 still a strong 600%. Their assets multiplied. The wealth accumulated which is the capital of the Hudson's Bay Company now. The Company motto was "Pro Pelle Cutem," "Skin for Skin." One might facetiously draw conclusions based on the slang expression of today.

But we need not blame the Company. On the whole the Indians were happy victims, co-operating with enthusiasm in the exploitation and depletion of the fur resources. They had a half-religious, half-superstitious attachment to the beavers. They regarded them as a fallen race of Indians one day destined to resume their former state. But that weighed little against the prospect of quick material wealth. For one beaver skin they received a dozen buttons or a colored handkerchief. Six skins obtained a shoddy blanket. They were contemptuous of the white man, thought him very foolish to part with so much for something which nature provided for nothing.

When King George visited Canada in 1939 there was a pleasing ceremony when the Hudson's Bay Company presented him with "two elks and two black beavers". The company was paying up. For all it undertook in 1670 to pay for the world's biggest government concession was this tribute "whenver we or our heirs shall happen to enter into the said countries, territories and regions".

When finally the government was forced to take back powers of jurisdiction it had to settle in cash with the Company as well as quieten rebellious Indians. Its treaty with the Creeks promised \$5 per year to each Indian. But it said the company for part of its rights in the same territory almost \$1½ millions. One jealous Indian said the Company had "stolen" from him "the earth, trees, grass, stones, and all which I see with my eyes".

Certainly the beavers were almost extinct. Their pelts had been bartered by the tens of thousands each year. And as a consequence of the fur trade the Indian, long before the settlers shoved him back, was in dire straits.

There is a remarkable parallel between the destruction of the beavers and the present depletion of Canada's forests. Our government is like King Charles II. It does not grant great companies our country plus the resources. It just gives them the resources without which there is no country. Canadians are like the Indians of the 17th century. They sell that which nature gave with alacrity matched only by their blindness. Trees, like beavers reproduce. Measures of conservation will prevent depletion. But we, like Indians, are for quick profits. We ignore somewhat the same religious conviction. The Indian thought the beaver one of their own kind. We know "only God can make a tree."

United States wants our pulpwood even more urgently than London wanted beavers. Pulp and paper profits recently reported are the modern equivalent of early Hudson's Bay Company earnings.

The finale conceivably can be the same. One day soon we shall probably be saying about the monopolies to which governments hand our resources, that they "stole from us" "the earth, trees, grass, stones, and all which which we see with our eyes."

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Free Schooling

(Continued from page 1)

lar and compulsory. There is room, of course, for many private schools besides the state schools, and the private schools receive much assistance from the government.

Labor's policy and practice is to provide the best possible educational facilities to every individual up to the limit of his capacity. Any child with intelligence and application can go from the kindergarten school, at the age of four, right through to university at 18 or more without any charge to his parents.

Once upon a time in New Zealand college education (by which is meant, broadly speaking, education beyond the age of 12 to 14) was the prerogative of children whose parents could afford to pay their college fees.

Today every child has the right to participate in higher education and, in fact, 85 per cent of New Zealand teen-age children now attend college.

One of Labor's early improvements to the education system was to re-admit to the schools the five-year-olds who were driven out by the Tory politicians bitten by the economy bug in the depression years. Now school attendance is compulsory on every child up to the age of 15.

Figures Tell Story
Comparative figures of 1935—the Tories' last year in office—and today tell the story strikingly.

In 1935 the expenditure on education was \$3,300,000. Last year it was \$8,700,000.

In 1935 capital expenditure on school buildings was \$169,733. Last year it was \$992,275.

In 1935 students at the training colleges for teachers numbered 428. This year they total 1610.

Students at the universities in 1935 totalled 5101. Today there are 12,449, of whom 61 per cent are receiving their education free of charge.

If Labor were defeated tomorrow the mark it has left upon New Zealand through its expanded education system would live at least throughout this generation.

Teacher: "You should write stories so that the most stupid person can understand them."

Pupil: "Well, what is there about that story you don't understand?"

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PERSONAL STUFF

(Continued from page 1)

says that's what they're going to do."

But my informant wasn't through. "And it isn't only the C.C.F. as such that is going to be attacked this time. You're going to get yours, too," I laughed at that. "O.K.," he said, "I have another tenet which says I can tell you right now some of the things that are going to be said. I've seen them in paper." I laughed again. "Sweet," I said, "Well, for labor you are going to be the successful businessman who has climbed to security for yourself over the backs of the workers. It's going to be pretty hot. And then for the farmers you are to be one of the fomenters of strikes among the workers. And because the C.C.F. itself is gaining ground in a good many rural constituencies, there are to be statements by farmers to the effect that they would have supported the C.C.F. if it had elected to cover my tenet?"

No I didn't want to cover his tenet. And he may be right. But it is funny, isn't it? For the past couple of years we have been accused of leading the otherwise innocent heads of important public bodies in the province into such organizations as the Alberta Educational Council; of taking control of such groups as the A.F.U.; of capturing blocks of organized labor. If all this were true, which of course it isn't, it couldn't have been done without some pretty active, clever leadership, could it? So their stories don't hang together. But that doesn't matter. The fact is that the C.C.F. is being recognized, in a way that is alarming to its enemies, as a people's movement with a people's program. The only reason they could accuse us of "dominating" certain people's organizations is because the C.C.F. program is in many respects identical with those of such organizations. They cannot, therefore, attack many phases of the C.C.F. program without seeming also to oppose many things for which the people have already declared themselves through their economic or other groups. So they are going to use the smear technique, painting us with the Communist brush and attacking the leadership.

I quite freely admit, speaking for myself, that the leadership in adequacy charge will have more justification than the Communist smear. But (with this writer only excluded) I cannot imagine a group of C.C.F. candidates being chosen in this province which will not be an enormous improvement on the crowd that now sit on the government benches.

Christmas Seals In Aid of T. B. Work

The 21st annual Christmas Seal sale is under way in Alberta this week. 180,000 homes in the province will receive letters containing two sheets of bright, colorful Christmas Seals. The Alberta Tuberculosis Association is calling for more and larger contributions than ever before, reminding the recipients of Seals that no other appeal is made throughout the year, but that the fight against T.B. continues all year and every year.

BETTER BREAK FOR BRITISH FARMERS

By KENNETH C. RATHBONE
CPA Correspondent

LONDON, England.—"For farmers this is the greatest opportunity of their lives," said Mr. Tom Williams, Minister of Agriculture, when he announced the Labor Government plan to increase British agricultural output by £100,000,000 annually within the next five years.

This will mean an increase of 50 per cent above pre-war, 15 per cent above the wartime maximum, and 20 per cent above present production.

Compared with pre-war it will increase production of wheat 60 per cent, barley 180 per cent, oats 56 per cent, potatoes 29 per cent, sugar-beet 81 per cent, milk 23 per cent, eggs 50 per cent, and beef and veal 10 per cent. Present production of pig meat will be trebled by 1951.

Better Conditions
To make this program possible there will be acreage grants and better prices for farm produce, more houses for the present farm workers and the 100,000 extra workers now required, and more machinery for the farms. Supplies of fertilizers and seeds will be speeded up. There will be advisory services helping farmers with technical problems.

The plan is supported by the National Farm Union (employers) and the National Union of Agricultural Workers.

Farmers in the British Commonwealth will not suffer by the success of this program because Britain will still need all the food she can get from the Commonwealth. The plan is intended to save U.S. dollars and cut down our food imports from the U.S.A.

See Federal

(Continued from Page 1)

follow with his successor leading that party in the contest at the polls.

The fourteen trade agreements have been signed at Geneva by L. D. Wilgress, Canadian minister to Switzerland, and while their importance to Canada's economy may be far-reaching there is little for Parliament to do except review and confirm the action.

Mr. King, in the special press conference in Ottawa on October 29th, before he left for England to attend the royal wedding refused to attach urgent importance to Canada's "dollar crisis" as a reason for summoning parliament. The dollar situation was "under control," he said.

New Trade Agreements

The new trade agreements include a lowering of tariff barriers against Canadian goods in the United States, and thus may have a long-term effect on the adverse balance between the two countries. Other countries with whom Canada has signed agreements (details are to be made public on November 18) are: the new common union of Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands; Brazil; Chile; China; Cuba; Czechoslovakia; France; Norway; Syria-Lebanon; United Kingdom; South Africa; India and Ceylon.

A government spokesman described the agreements as "modification, but not abandonment" of empire preferences.

Livestock Industry

(Continued from Page 1)

feeding that has ever occurred in my memory."

Mr. Sheppard said today's picture for the livestock producer in Alberta and western Canada was one of sombre tones, and that unless an early correction in the price disparity between meat and wheat was made "it will doom not only the British bacon contract but the western livestock industry as a whole."

"Evasive Rubbish"
He branded as "evasive rubbish" Mr. Gardiner's comment that Canada and the United States are not strong on bacon trade, and called for immediate removal of the Canadian embargo on meat shipments to the United States.

"With the stark picture of financial losses facing them, farmers are increasingly destroying their newborn pig litters," said Mr. Sheppard, whose organization recently reported having marketed about 50% of the current year's hogs for slaughter in Alberta.

Saskatchewan Statement
REGINA.—A callous disregard for the wishes of organized and unorganized agriculture has been shown by the Dominion government in allowing oats and barley to return to the speculative market, Co-operatives Minister L. F. McIntosh said in a statement commencing the recent federal action.

Mr. McIntosh said the federal government had turned these grains over to the speculators on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange in spite of a short crop of oats and barley and notwithstanding the protests of producers.

No Subsidized

(Continued from page 1)

which summed up with the sentence, "The hard core of the problem—low-rent housing—has been barely touched."

In reply to criticism which he admitted had been levelled at the government's failure to produce houses, Mr. Howe leaned heavily on the argument that federal action would be "unconstitutional" and that "lack of a firm Dominion-Provincial agreement has placed impediments in the way."

Studies On Co-op Farming Available

REGINA.—A co-operative farm study program to provide information on co-operative farming projects in Saskatchewan and other parts of the world will be sponsored by the Department of Co-operation this winter, Co-operatives Minister L. F. McIntosh said recently.

A weekly bulletin containing supplementary discussion questions, group study techniques and experiences of co-operative farmers operating in the province will aid the program, which consists of twelve study periods, one held each week for the three month period.

New Zealand Labor Wins By-election

OTTAWA (CPA).—New Zealand's Labor government came out ahead in the recent by-election made necessary by the death of the Labor Party Whip, Warren Freer, of Auckland, easily carried the day with a majority of 1,550 over his opponents.

CO-OP LEADERS DISCUSSION ON POLITICAL STAND

TORONTO CONFERENCE

TORONTO (CPA).—From the Co-operative leaders at the Commonwealth conference of Labor and C.C.F. delegates came a frank discussion of the differences and the chances for closer contact between their national organizations in Canada, United States and Great Britain.

Harry Barnshaw, a British delegate who is both a labor leader from the textile unions and co-operative executive member, gave a clear-cut outline of the British co-operative policy of close alliance with the Labor Party. "We hope to strengthen the bonds which already exist between the three wings of the working classes in Great Britain: the trade unions, the Labor Party, and the co-operatives," he said.

Interesting sidelight on the common roots of co-operative and union development came when W. G. Loveless, Executive Secretary of the Vermont Co-operative Council, told that he is the grandson of one of the famed and martyred Tolpuddle unionists, whose memory is feted annually in England.

Said A. B. MacDonald, Canada's Co-operative Union General Secretary, "We know that with the growth of democratic socialism we are going to have to do some fancy thinking, and learn where adjustments may need to be made in the economic field."

But both British and Saskatchewan governments have found the co-operatives surprisingly easy, according to spokesmen at the conference.

No Friction

"There is constant consultation in Great Britain, and no friction at all so far," Morgan Phillips said.

"In Saskatchewan we have frequent meetings, and the government has not gone into those fields which are adequately served by the Co-ops," a delegate from the C.C.F. province reported.

Lords Won't Be

(Continued from page 1)

measure which will come before Parliament during the present session. At present gasworks are owned both by private companies and municipal authorities.

There will, however, be some important additions to our social legislation with the introduction of a new Criminal Justice Bill, proposals for the better care of children who have no normal home life, reforms in relief and poor law systems, and electoral and franchise reform, including the abolition of plural voting enjoyed by business men who vote in the constituency where they reside and also in the constituency where they have business premises.

A BIT OF

Nonsense

A new police officer was anxious to make a record, and his chance came very soon. When he was on his beat, he phoned to the police station and reported: "There is a man that's been robbed by some other men and I've got one of them."

"Which one have you got?" asked the sergeant.

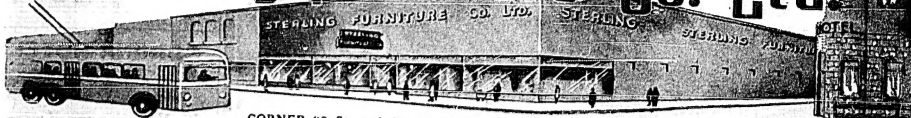
The reply came back: "The man that was robbed."

"D'ja ever ride a horse before?" asked the stable sergeant.

"No, Sir."

"Ah! Here's just the animal for you. He has never been ridden. You can break each other in."

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